

AUSTRIAN LOSS NEAR LEMBERG REPORTED OVER HUNDRED THOUSAND;
GERMANS, SLOWLY ADVANCING ON PARIS, OCCUPY CITY OF AMIENSALLIES LINES
BENDING BUT
DO NOT BREAKBelief Expressed That
German Attack is Wear-
ing Itself Out.

PARIS 30 MILES AWAY

London Gives Only General
News of Titanic Struggle
Going on in France.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—IN A PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF PARIS, GENERAL GALLIENI SAYS: "THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE LEFT PARIS TO GIVE NEW IMPETUS TO THE DEFENSE OF THE NATION. I HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO DEFEND PARIS AGAINST THE INVADERS. THIS ORDER I SHALL FULFILL TO THE END."

LONDON, SEPT. 3.—A DAILY MAIL DISPATCH DATED TUESDAY SAYS THE GERMANS TOOK POSSESSION OF AMIENS, FRANCE, AFTER THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING. AMIENS IS THE CAPITAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOMME. IT IS 70 MILES NORTH OF PARIS. IT IS A MANUFACTURING CITY WITH A POPULATION OF 90,000 AND IS ON THE RAILROAD TO BOULOGNE. LONDON, SEPT. 3.—A REUTER'S TELEGRAM SAYS 15,000 AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS BELONGING TO THE HEAVY SIEGE ARTILLERY CORPS OF TRIESTE PASSED THROUGH COLOGNE, ENROUTE TO THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

Paris, Sept. 3.—President Poincaré and his cabinet have left for Bordeaux, the new seat of government.

The diplomatic corps, excepting the embassy of the United States, accompanied the government to Bordeaux. The American ambassador decided to remain in Paris so he can better look after several thousand Americans who are still in Paris.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Advice of the withdrawal of the left wing of the allies towards Paris and the removal of the capital to Bordeaux was contained in private capital advices to the French embassy dated yesterday.

London, Sept. 3.—The battle to decide whether history will repeat itself in the second year of Paris is still in progress, according of the latest official announcement here.

Future military historians will write volumes about the details of this battle, but all the British public knows officially concerning the titanic struggle, the most momentous British soldiers have fought since Waterloo, is contained in one sentence of an official report issued last night by the press bureau, "Continuous fighting has been in progress along the whole line of battle."

To this generality the French official communication adds the fact that the allies have fallen back toward the southwest to avoid an action which might have been engaged under unfavorable conditions. How far and to what line the allies have gone is unknown.

Strange Air of Confidence.
In spite of the fact that the French capital has been removed to Bordeaux and that the German army of the west is within 30 miles of the outer fortifications of Paris, a strange air of confidence prevails today among the allies. The general feeling seems to be that the German attack is wearing itself out hammering at the allies' lines, which give but do not break.

Military experts agree that Paris will soon be the pivot of the hostile forces operating in the area of the west. Even the downfall of the French capital is not expected to end these operations. The feeling of confidence has been increased by news of the great victory of the Russians in Galicia.

Russ Success Cheers.

Petrograd reports tell of the entry of the Russians into Lemberg, capital of Galicia. These appear confirmed from several sources. The battle of Lemberg is one of the greatest ever fought. It is evident it will result in a decisive, perhaps overwhelming, defeat of the Austrians. The battle line is over 200 miles and it is estimated a million and a half men are engaged. The fighting is said to have lasted seven days.

War Bulletins

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says the German government of Samoa has surrendered and has been sent with other German prisoners to the Fiji islands.

New York, Sept. 3.—The local cotton exchange has accepted the plan evolved by the Liverpool Cotton association to liquidate international obligations in cotton. It is regarded as a step toward opening the New York cotton exchange.

New York, Sept. 3.—Reports were current here that British cruisers had succeeded in capturing the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the German liner which has been roaming the seas since its sudden departure from this port a day or so before the war was declared between Germany and England.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, the British consul general here, had heard the rumor and made inquiries during the day, but said that he had been unable to confirm it from any source.

Washington, Sept. 3.—American manufacturers have contracted to supply \$20,000,000 in arms and ammunition to certain European belligerents, Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, asserted Wednesday on his return from New York.

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Paris declares one of the German aeroplanes of the Taube type which recently dropped bombs in the city of Paris has been brought down. Two German aviators on board were killed.

AERIAL AND NAVY
ATTACK BY KAISERFifty Zeppelins Said to Be
Ready to Start From
Berlin Stations.

London, Sept. 3.—Two American oil engineers, who reached London from Roumania via Budapest and Berlin, said food was extremely cheap in Berlin. They visited the flying stations and estimated more than fifty Zeppelins were in readiness to start at any time. There were a hundred or more aeroplanes and immense activity in constructing new craft and training men. From the general conversation they heard they gathered there would be a combined attack by aerial and naval fleets at an auspicious moment.

ISLANDS SEIZED
BY JAPS' TROOPSSeven Points Near Kiao Chow,
China, Are Occupied—Diet
Supports War.

London, Sept. 3.—A Tokyo dispatch says the Japanese have occupied seven islands near Kiao Chow.

Chengchow, China, Sept. 3.—Japan landed an additional force of 4,000 soldiers and 500 marines at Long Kow, a new Chinese port 100 miles north of Tsingtau in Kiao Chow. Between ten and fifteen thousand Japanese troops were landed previous to today. The Japanese control the telegraph lines out of Lung Kow.

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The emperor has directed a special session of the diet to convene Sept. 9. A majority has decided not to oppose the government's war measures.

OTHER CITIES OF CZAR
ASK RUSSIANIZED NAMES

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), via London, Sept. 3.—The name St. Petersburg does not appear in any Russian newspaper today. This has been observed the Imperial edict changing the name of the Russian capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, on account of the German form of the name under which the city has been known since its foundation.

Other cities in Russia with German names, such as Schlusburg, etc., have asked that their appellations be Russianized.

It has been suggested also to discontinue the use of German words such as "kammerherr" in court communications and substitute the Russian equivalent.

WILSON TO TALK
TAX TO CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—President Wilson will appear before a joint session of congress at 12:30 tomorrow to ask for a war tax measure to raise \$100,000,000 annually. The president will not advise means of raising the money.

53 KILLED IN
RIOT ABOARD
GERMAN SHIPBleucher Turns Back for
Brazil on Hearing War
is Declared.

PASSENGERS PROTEST

Spaniards and Portuguese In-
sist on Steamer Contin-
ing to Hamburg.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3.—A RIOT ABOARD THE GERMAN STEAMER BLUECHER, IN THE HARBOR AT PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, IN WHICH THREE OF THE CREW AND 50 OF HER 800 STEERAGE PASSENGERS WERE KILLED, WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY BRAZILIAN PORTS WHENCE SHE SAILED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Bluecher was bound from Buenos Aires for Hamburg when Germany and England went to war. Learning that war had been declared she put back to Pernambuco. She had aboard several million dollars for London and 800 Spaniards and Portuguese, who insisted that the ship proceed to her destination, and upon refusal the riot started.

The bodies of steerage passengers killed were thrown overboard.

BATTLE OF MONS FURIOUS,
SAYS A WOUNDED BRITON

London, Sept. 3.—The following story of the fighting near Mons was told to an Express reporter by one of the British wounded who was brought here Monday:

"We had left the shelter of a little forest and opened out, supported by the north country regiment. Our colonel warned us that the German infantry was advancing.

"We had hardly extended ourselves prone along the grass when patches of blue and green were seen on the sky line and soon battalions of the enemy were made out, following each other at regular intervals.

"Our batteries let rip and gouged holes through them. 'Bravo!' shouted my platoon commander, as he watched through his glasses.

"Now the order was given to fix bayonets. Before the enemy arrived, the artillery fire had increased until it was an inferno. German aviators were directing their guns and at times we fired on aeroplanes, but our shots were ineffective.

"Our poor gunners had an awful time as the German cavalry got round behind us and charged right up to the guns. Very few of the Germans escaped, however, for whole platoons rushed to the rescue, emptying their magazines as they ran.

"A moment later the Germans were on us from the front. We let them come until their breasts rose above the neighboring hillock and then decimated them. They fell back in confusion and dropped to the ground.

"Another line came, which we treated the same way. Scores of machine guns were turned on us, however, and we were ordered to prepare to charge.

"On the word of command we sprang from the ground and charged with yell after yell charged the advancing Prussians. As we neared their ranks we fired indiscriminately and only a few remained to cross bayonets with us."

File Claims for Automobiles.
Washington, Sept. 3.—Americans whose automobiles were commandeered by military authorities in some of the European countries began filing claims with the state department today. Most of the tourists were given receipts for their cars with the promise that they would be reimbursed. In most cases settlements are not expected before the end of the war.

O'Shaughnessy to Vienna.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former charge d'affaires at Mexico City, has been ordered to Vienna, where he will act as an extra secretary to the American embassy.

Jordan H. Stabler of Baltimore, Md., attached to the Latin-American bureau, has gone to London to assist the embassy there.

Ohioan Heads Veterans of '98.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3.—Major C. F. Cramer of Columbus, Ohio, was elected commander-in-chief and Scranton, Pa., chosen for the 1915 convention by the United Spanish War Veterans in 11th annual convention here.

ON TO PARIS

MILITIA ARRESTS
UNION'S LEADERSOne Taken at Butte Bearing
Letter Advising Blowing
Up of Buildings.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 3.—Three important arrests were made today by the militia. The men held are Alex McLean, known as the bodyguard of President McDonald of the new miners' union, Edward Evans, taken at point of guns, and Joe Shannon, prominent in the new union. McLean and Evans were armed and on their way to the supposed hiding place of McDonald, who so far has eluded capture. McLean carried money, provisions and a letter addressed to McDonald by a miner in Coeur d'Alene, advising McDonald to "Go strong and blow up a few buildings."

MRS. GEORGE GOETHALS
TAKEN IN FRANCE AS SPY

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—With the return to Washington of American naval officers who were in France at the time of the outbreak of the war it became known today that Mrs. George Goethals, wife of Governor Goethals of the Panama canal zone, was arrested at Ville Franche as a German spy shortly after the war began.

Mrs. Goethals is of German descent and speaks the language fluently. She had some difficulty proving her identity, but finally produced her marriage certificate.

When the French officers learned she was the wife of the builder of the Panama canal, they could not apologize sufficiently, and her release was ordered immediately.

King Albert Faced Death.
Abbeville, Sept. 3.—A Belgian officer who has just arrived from Antwerp says that King Albert faced death during a sortie in Malines. He was directing operations from a motor car when a shrapnel shell burst 10 yards away. One of the rear wheels of the car was blown off.

THE WEATHER

Forecast Till 7 P. M. Tomorrow, for
Rock Island, Davenport, Moline
and Vicinity.

Fair tonight and Friday, slightly cooler tonight.
Temperature at 7 a. m. 60. Highest yesterday 75, lowest last night 58.
Velocity of wind at 7 a. m. 8 miles per hour.
Precipitation none.
Relative humidity at 7 p. m. 45, at 7 a. m. 69.
Stage of water 4.7, a rise of .7 in last 24 hours.
J. M. SHERNER, Local Forecaster.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.
Evening stars: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter. Morning star: Saturn. Planet Jupiter in conjunction with the moon 10:30 a. m.

BENEDICTE IS
NAME TAKEN
BY NEW POPEArchbishop of Bologna,
Italy, Choice of Sa-
cred College.

MADE CARDINAL IN MAY

Gibbons and O'Connell, Ameri-
cans, Do Not Participate,
Being Still on Ocean.

Rome, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Giacoma della Chiesa of Bologna, Italy, was today elected pope of the Roman Catholic church, in succession to Pius X. The new pope will assume the name of Benedicte XIV.

Cardinal Giacoma della Chiesa, who today was elected pope by the sacred college, was created a cardinal May 25, 1914. He is archbishop of Bologna, Italy. He was born at Pegli, diocese of Genoa, Nov. 21, 1854.

In January, 1914, while still at Bologna, the present pope issued a pastoral letter, strongly condemning the tango dance.

It has been 170 years since the time of the last Pope Benedicte. It is an interesting fact that the new pope was archbishop of Bologna, where Pope Benedicte XIV. was born.

According to a dispatch from Rome, dated yesterday afternoon, received at New York early today, the steamer Canopia, bearing Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell, is not due at Naples until tomorrow. Therefore, it is probable these two American cardinals did not participate in the election of the new pope.

PREFER TO BE SUICIDES
RATHER THAN SURRENDER

Paris, Sept. 3.—How General Leman and his subordinate officers preferred suicide to surrendering to the Germans at Liege was told yesterday in a dispatch from the Antwerp correspondent of the Petit Parisien, General Leman, who commanded the Belgians, was the sole survivor. He is now a prisoner at Magdeburg, but the recipient of honors at the hands of Emperor William. The correspondent telegraphed: "Aug. 17 General Leman was summoned by the Germans to surrender the Liege forts. He refused, but as the situation was desperate and it was impossible to hold

MEXICAN CHANGE
PLEASES WILSONPresident and Secretary of
State Express Their Ap-
proval of Carranza.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Confident that a general election in Mexico will be held soon, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have expressed to Provisional President Carranza their satisfaction with the rapid progress made in restoring tranquility in the southern republic. Although they realize reconstruction days will be fraught with many delicate situations, administration officials are convinced that the present government is rapidly acquiring stability and believe no counter revolution of importance is to be expected.

Official dispatches bear out this view. Order is being maintained and business is beginning to resume. Paul Fuller, a personal representative of President Wilson, will confer Friday with Carranza on the future relations between the United States and the Carranza government.

Recognition is not expected to be given until a definite program is adopted by all factions of the election.

out against another bombardment, he called his officers together in Fort Loncin and said:

"You have valiantly fought for your country, but the struggle has become impossible and it is foolish to try further.

"Honor has been saved and the hour is come when we must separate. I have decided to die here. Loncin shall be my tomb."

"All the officers declared they would still fight and die with their general. Again the cannon thundered and then those in the fort were silenced, after which a terrible explosion took place.

"General Leman and his officers had blown themselves up. Alone of all in the fort General Leman survived. From the debris he was taken a prisoner to Magdeburg."

"It was on Emperor William's order that he was allowed to keep his sword."

FOR NATIONAL ANTHEM DAY

Move to Have "Star Spangled Banner" Anniversary Observed in State.
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3.—Superintendent of Public Instruction F. G. Blair sent a communication to the superintendents, principals, and teachers of the state today, asking that the anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner," Sept. 14, be observed in all schools with special exercises. The letter, which went to private schools also, suggests that the program set forth the circumstances under which the song was written and conclude with the singing of the song. National Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton has asked that the song be sung in all states and territories of the nation.

CZAR CLAIMS
ROUTES OPEN
TO CAPITALSRussians Said to be Re-
pulsing Austrians All
Along the Line.

5,000 MORE ARE KILLED

Armies of 800,000 and 600,000
Men Are Engaged in the
Vicinity of Lemberg.

ROME, SEPT. 3, (VIA PARIS).—THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY HAS BEEN NOTIFIED THAT THE AUSTRIANS HAVE BEEN OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED NEAR LEMBERG, LOSING MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AND FIFTY-SEVEN CANNON. THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY OF LEMBERG IS IMMINENT.

Rome, Sept. 3, (via Paris).—The embassy today received an official report from Petrograd that the Russians are triumphantly marching on Lemberg, repulsing the Austrians all along the line. Fighting has been on a gigantic scale, 800,000 Russians against 600,000 Austrians. If indications do not fail, the report continues, the Russians will be definitely victorious and the roads to Vienna and Berlin will be open to the Russians.

London, Sept. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Post says: "Russia is scoring success after success against Austria and is momentarily expecting news of a signal victory. Austria attempted to turn the Russian left flank near the junction of the Gnila Lipa river with the Dniester, and a sanguinary fight took place two days ago. The Austrians were defeated, losing 5,000 killed, many prisoners, a general and 32 guns. After an obstinate fight in the valley of Lipa a whole Austrian army corps lost about half of its strength."

Russian Cavalry Destroys Towns.
Paris, Sept. 3.—An official announcement by the Belgian government at Antwerp says: "The situation remains the same in the province of Antwerp and Limburg. The Russian embassy confirms a report of the destruction of Lansberg, Cesselt and Beschofsheim by Russian cavalry, also that they have broken the lines of the enemy between Heilsberg (40 miles south of Koenigsberg), and Koenigsberg."

Servians Defeat Austrians.
Rome, Sept. 3, (via Paris).—A telegram from Nish, Servia, says that in battle at Jedar 200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Servians, the latter put 140,000 Austrians "hors de combat."

Durazzo, Albania, Sept. 3.—Prince William of Wied quit his new kingdom this morning, taking passage for Venice on an Italian steamer.

Blow Up Hotel De Ville.
London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Ostend says an American who was permitted to pass the German lines reports the invaders have blown up the Hotel De Ville in Namur.

Red Cross Sails Monday.
Washington, Sept. 3.—Because of the time taken for painting, coaling and provisioning the Red Cross relief ship Red Cross, the date of sailing for Europe has been postponed from Saturday, Sept. 5, to Monday, Sept. 7.

PRINCE WILLIAM
OF LIPPE SUICIDEMistake of His Regiment at
Liege Said to Have Driven
Him to Shoot Self.

London, Sept. 3.—Prince William of Lippe committed suicide following a mistake of his regiment, according to Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York. She said: "He was commanding a German cavalry regiment before Liege Aug. 4 when his men, in the darkness, nearly annihilated a German infantry regiment mistaken for Belgians. The prince shot himself, fearing the anger of the emperor. His widow, with whom I am acquainted, was informed of his death Aug. 4." Lady Churchill has just arrived here from Germany.